

Special Sale!

500 Pairs

—OF—

WOMEN'S SHOES!

Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 Values

—FOR—

\$1.30

Wherity, Ralston & Company

The Leading Shoe Dealers.

First National Bank of Astoria, Ore.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000

Astoria Savings Bank

Capital Paid in \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$35,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Sherman Transfer Co.

HENRY SHERMAN, Manager

Hacks, Carriages—Baggage Checked and Transferred—Trucks and
 Furniture Wagons—Pianos Moved, Boxed and Shipped.

433 Commercial Street Phone Main 121

FOR LARGER NAVY

Congressman George Foss Speaks in San Francisco.

SECRETARY TAFT PRESENT

Banquet Tendered Secretary Taft and Party by Commercial Organizations of Bay City. Taft Toasts President, and Gov. Pardee, California.

San Francisco, July 6.—Tonight Secretary of War Taft and his party were tendered a banquet by the Commercial organizations of San Francisco. Secretary Taft responded to the toast "The President of the United States," and Governor Pardee to the toast "The State of California." Representative George Foss, the last speaker of the evening, responded to the toast, "The American Navy." He said:

"After reviewing the history of the American navy and paying fitting tribute to the heroes of its conflicts and those who are instrumental in its up-building, Mr. Foss said:

"Our naval appropriation act this year carried \$100,000,000 and yet on the basis of per capita this is a little more than \$1 for every man, woman and child in the country. It is only about 4 percent of our foreign trade during about \$2,500,000,000. It is fourteen percent of our annual government expenditures, a less percentage than was expended upon the navy one hundred years ago. It is only one tenth of one percent of our national wealth.

"There are some who think that we ought to stop building the navy but class of our citizens who believe in the idea of a little nation. They would be glad to see us live in solitude and isolation on this hemisphere and not exert the power and influence that we are capable of among the nations of the world.

"If there is any lesson which has come to us during the last few weeks from across the sea it is that a navy in constant readiness is often ten times able to strike a blow from which its antagonist may never be able to recover and

then there is another thing which must be taken into consideration. The only time to build a navy is in time of peace. There is this distinction between the army and the navy. It takes years to build your ships. It takes longer to train seamen than to train soldiers, and when war comes all preparations must cease. It is too late to build a navy then.

"Let it be done and it can not be said too often that we are building up a navy for peace. Let us continue our policy of building up the navy for the protection of our interests; for the defense of our coast line; for the guardian ship of the Panama canal, And, sir, we have a president in the White House who proposes to build it, for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, for the protection of the Filipinos whom we are lifting from the bondage of superstition and ignorance up into the clear light of American civilization; for the protection of our growing trade and commerce, for that peace has been honorable in the sight of man and approved of God—that kind of peace that never makes surrender of national duty.

"Let us build as we are building it, conservatively, along statesmanlike or national honor or national obligation lines with a fixed and determined purpose to give our country such a navy that in every great naval crisis she can ever maintain that calmness and poise that becomes a great nation and a great people, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy but when she strikes may she ever strike for that perfect liberty of mankind under which the benign rulings of Almighty God is the great and glorious mission of our America."

Fourth Casualties.

Chicago, July 6.—The total figures of the Fourth of July casualties received up to 2:30 A. M. from the Tribune correspondents are larger than those received at the same hour last year. The total deaths amount to 59 and total injured 3,169.

Last year at the same hour the deaths were 52 and the injured 3,049.

Bullet in Heart.

New York, July 6.—Surgeons in a local hospital are puzzled over the case of Harvey Novak who, during an altercation on a ferry boat on the Fourth of July, was shot by a fellow passenger. The bullet entered the left breast and was at first thought to be harmless but a further examination has revealed that it lodged in the man's heart.

VICTORIOUS FIRE

LADDIES RETURN

Winning Team Returns From Oregon City.

Astoria's hose team, which made such remarkable records in the tests at Oregon City on Monday and Wednesday are home, having arrived on yesterday's noon train. The boys are all in fine trim and speak volumes in behalf of the excellent reception they were accorded at Oregon City. The Astorian aggregation has established a new coast record in the championship run, the New York race. Three hundred and thirty dollars were captured by the boys as prize money and they feel highly elated over the success of their excursion.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Beaver lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., last night installed the following officers with Grand Master John Hahn presiding:

N. G., J. L. Kline; V. G., George Noonan; Secretary, O. Anderson; Treasurer, C. S. Wright; Warden, Alex. Tagg; Conductor, W. F. Jones; R. S. N. G., C. C. Utzinger; R. S. V. G., William Bell; L. S. V. G., John Frye; O. S. G., George Creamer; L. S. G., S. S. Davis; R. S. S., J. W. Babbidge; L. S. S., Gust Anderson. Ice cream and cake was served following the installation.

German Exports.

Berlin, July 6.—German exports to the United States were about \$118,382,247 during the fiscal year preceding 1905. It is probable that the heavy sales to the United States will have a favorable influence on the commercial treaty question.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Maintains unexcelled service from the west to the east and south. Making close connections with trains of all transcontinental lines, passengers are given their choice of routes to Chicago, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans, and through these points to the far east.

Prospective travelers desiring information as to the lowest rates and best routes are invited to correspond with the following representatives:

B. H. TRUMBULL, Commercial Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
 J. C. LINDSEY, Trav. Passenger Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
 PAUL B. THOMPSON, Pass'gr. Agent, Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

BABY'S FACE

MASS OF SORES

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Humor—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS

Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humors daily made by Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, after physicians, and all else had failed: "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was eaten away, her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of soap and box of ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body was as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby, after spending many dollars on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold throughout the world. Puter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

Astoria today is a bustling, cosmopolitan city of 15,000 people. Its population represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which it is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its wharves, it enjoys marked advantages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

logs to Astoria is light, making this a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French salmon which come into the river by the hundreds of millions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth. Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The home-seeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birds-eye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 feet each, board measure.

Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,604.

Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers dryer.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.